

TO-DAY
Victoria Theatre—8:15 p.m.
Harmless & Co. v. The World
—Stage
—Cinema

NOTICES.

THE RED HAND COMPOSITIONS LIMITED, LONDON.

Contractors to the Admiralty, India Office, War Office,
Crown Agents for the Colonies, &c.

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Antifouling Compositions for Ships' Bottoms,
Antisive Paints. Ready mixed, for all purposes.

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New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:-

Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,
No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death,
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APEXIOR

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FOR BOILER TROUBLES.

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ESTABLISHED 1883.
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

1 STRAND 1 1/2" to 1 1/4" CIRCUMFERENCE
CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers.

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In which are vested the shares of
THE OCEAN MARINE
INSURANCE CO. LTD.
AND
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are prepared
to ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

LEMONS. BROOKE'S FINEST Lemon Squash.

SOLE AGENTS:-

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15, Queen's Road, Central.
Telephone No. 75.

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Mr. U. SUGA Mrs. A. SUGA
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METALS

of all kinds, especially for ship-
building and engineering works.
Largest and best assorted stock
in the Colony.

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(Established 1880)
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TELEPHONE NO. 1012

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

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THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

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CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
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J. WITCHKILL, Manager.

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THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.
ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.

Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central
District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate
Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.
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EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England, and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

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Corner of (Hailphong) and Hankow Roads.
Two Minutes from Ferry and Railway Station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated
and refurbished. It now up to date in every respect and under English Management.
Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietress.
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.
TERMS MODERATE.
Special Arrangement for Families on Application to:

J. H. O'BERRY,
Proprietor.

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For the COMPLEXION.

It beautifies and preserves
the complexion, and may
be freely used on delicate
and sensitive skins which
ordinary toilet soaps would
irritate and coarsen.

The purest and finest of
Soaps, scientifically com-
bined with an Oatmeal
specially treated for the
extraction of its bland,
soothing, superfatting
qualities.

For the NURSERY.

A perfect Nursery Soap.
It soothes as it cleanses.
Its use enables Baby to
start life with a healthy and
beautiful skin and to main-
tain its beauty through
youth to age.

PRICES 6s. 6d. a Box of 3 Cakes.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY, 14, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

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AT

\$10

PER MONTH.

ROBINSON'S

NOTICES.

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THE HONGKONG
CIGAR STORE
CO. LTD.

"EL PALACIO"

AND
YOU will be
convinced that
Hongkong is
now favoured
with the
best brand
of

MANILA CIGARS.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person
at the Central Police Station
between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to
produce Passports or identifica-
tion papers.

All persons with certain excep-
tions who remain in the
Colony for more than 7 days are
required to Register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. P. O. and at
all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-com-
pliance is a fine not exceeding
\$50.

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MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS
in each class of goods. Besides being a
complete commercial guide to London and
Suburbs, it contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS
with the goods they ship, and the Colonial
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PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES
of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc.,
in the principal Provincial Towns and in
General Centres of the United Kingdom.
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which they are interested at a cost of 1s.
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A copy of the directory will be sent by post
on receipt of postal order for 1s. 10d.

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FOR



"REMY MARTIN"

BRANDY

APPLY
TO

THORESEN & Co.,
HONGKONG.

MANNER:

BACKHOUSE LTD.

Canton.

GENERAL NEWS.

Airman Killed in Slight of his
Family.

Flight Lieutenant Scribbins
was killed recently while flying
near a South Lincolnshire town.
Owing to some cause not yet
known his machine crashed from
a great height. The accident
was seen by his father, mother,
and sister, who were paying him
a visit.

The Russian Church.

A Moscow telegram states that
the Russian Church Council has
decided to establish a special
department for the reunion of all
Christian Churches. According
to a project laid before the Moscow
Patriarch, the Greek Catholic
Church in the Ukraine will not
be autonomous, but autocephalous,
the supreme temporary adminis-
tration remaining in canonical
relations with the All-Russian
Patriarch.

Indian Rainfall.

Rainfall has been in excess in
Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa,
United Provinces West, Punjab
East and North, Rajputana East,
Central India West, Central Pro-
vinces, Mysore, Malabar and
Madras Coast North; normal in
Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota
Nagpur, Bihar, Berar, Central
Provinces West, Konkan, Bombay
Deccan and Madras Deccan; fair
in Bay Islands, United Provinces
East, Rajputana West, Central
India East, and Hyderabad; and
scanty elsewhere. Prospects are
roughly normal.

Army Evader Shot.

In a clash between men seeking
to evade military service and
Dominion police, near Sudbury,
Ontario, Oyrrian Gansau was
shot and killed. Armed officers
surrounded the house in which
the evaders had taken refuge.
When they entered the building
and demanded the men's papers
shots were fired; the police with-
drew, and guarded the building
until reinforcements arrived.
When they re-entered the house
they found Gansau dead. They
arrested two men who had re-
mained to assist their comrade.
The rest of the gang had escaped.

Madras and British Sailors.

The Duke of Connaught, chair-
man of the General of King
George's Fund for Sailors, has
received £2,485 from Lord
Pentland, Governor of Madras, for
the fund. Lord Pentland has
informed the Duke that the total
is made up as follows:—From the
chairman and members of the
Madras Chamber of Commerce,
Rs. 8,750 (£583), which with a
grant of Rs. 9,000 (£590) from
the residue of a shipwrecked
mariner's fund, founded by them
in 1872, made a total contribu-
tion of Rs. 17,750 (£1,173). The
Madras War Fund contributed
Rs. 15,000 (£1,000), as a mark of
its special interest in the work of
the mercantile marine, and in
grateful recognition of its loyal
and faithful services. The rest of
the total was made up of private
contributions received by Lord
Pentland.

A Military Detective Force.

Mr. J. F. B. Livesey, Canadian
correspondent at the Front, writes
as follows with reference to the
work being done by the In-
telligence Branch of the Canadian
Force:—Unremitting and unflin-
ging, this great Military Detective
Force does its work silently and
without any sort of public recog-
nition, but through its exertions
the Canadians have the infinite
advantage that instead of tum-
bling in the dark they can walk in
the light of day. Since August 8
the number of enemy divisions
identified by the Allied Armies on
the Western Front has increased
from 40, with the addition of
"milked" battalions from
another division. Of these divi-
sions some 18 have been drawn
from German Reserves—the
Fourth Army, with which the
Canadian Corps is incorporated,
alone has captured prisoners from
26 divisions. While the enemy
rejoiced our advance in some
parts of the field with great
bravery, there is yet a method
deposition of the moral and
physical state of the enemy
which is of great importance.
The Canadian Force has been
instrumental in the capture of
the enemy's communications and
the destruction of his lines of
communication.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.
PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and
Macao for the OVERLAND, HUDSON
and CHANDLER Motor Cars, and
the HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.

KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, NATHAN ROAD. TEL. K. 226.

PROPRIETOR: C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482.

FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

25, HING WOO ST.
PHONE NO. 1116.

GENERAL NEWS.

Silver Hoarding in Ireland.
While the police were searching the houses of prominent Sinn Féiners in Clonsilla recently for arms they seized £22 in silver hoarded in James O'Shea's house, £63 in Mary Bride Mahoney's house, and £76 in gold and silver in the same house, but belonging to Mortimer O'Connell.

Temporary Government Clerks.
An Association of the Temporary Staff in Government Offices, promoted at the Ministry of Food, has been formed with a view to after-war employment for its members and the adjustment of minor grievances. Mr. Olynes has expressed his sympathy and interest in the idea, and conveyed his good wishes. There are three existing associations in other Government Departments, and representatives will meet to draw up a scheme of federation.

Proper Cultivation of Land.
It is announced in the *London Gazette* that the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries proposes to make a regulation under Part IV. of the Corn Production Act, 1917, which empowers the Board to enforce the proper cultivation of land, providing that the time within which any person aggrieved by a notice may under subsection (1) of section nine of the Corn Production Act, 1917, require any question to be referred to arbitration shall be 14 days from the date of the service on him of the notice or copy of the notice.

Foreign Decorations.
The King has granted to Sir John Field Basil, K. B. E., Vice-Chairman of the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies, Chairman of the Allied Wheat Executive, authority to wear the Cross of Officer of the Legion of Honour, conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic, and to Mr. Farrow Siddall Ballamy, of Tenerife, authority to wear the Cross of the Order of Isabel the Catholic, conferred upon him by the King of Spain, in recognition of valuable services rendered by them.

Prisoners' Welcome Home.
Two hundred and forty-two repatriated British prisoners of war, including 88 not cases and 25 civilians, were landed at Boston recently. They were welcomed by cheering crowds, waving of flags, the ringing of church bells, the blowing of ships' sirens, and evolutions of low-flying aeroplanes. After the usual formalities, the soldiers left for St. Pancras by special train. The civilians, all merchant seamen and fishermen belonging to Hull, Grimsby, Aberdeen, and other ports are being sent home direct.

Mercantile Marine Repatriation.
Mr. Gershom Stewart, M.P., has informed the secretary of the Mercantile Marine Service Association that, as a result of their joint representations about the maintenance expenses charged by the British Government for the board of interested mercantile marine officers in Holland, the Treasury have informed the Board of Trade that the expenses incurred for the maintenance of officers and men of the mercantile marine released from enemy countries, and for their repatriation, will in future be a charge on the public funds.

Explosion at Ssaside Resort.
A heavy explosion, involving the death of three soldiers, occurred at an Ewt Coast seaside resort recently. The windows of the Pier Hotel, with those of nearly all the houses on the sea front, were destroyed. The explosion was at first attributed to a drifting mine, but it was found that a shed on the pier, used to store explosives, had blown up, and that a sergeant and two sappers of the Royal Engineers had lost their lives. One of the soldiers had been talking just before to a lad fishing from the pier, and just after the sapper re-entered the shed the explosion occurred. Several visitors were struck by flying pieces of wood from the shed, but none was seriously hurt. Except for the disappearance of the shed, the pier is intact.

NOTICES.

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THE RECORDS OF QUALITY.

SHIPMENT

JUST RECEIVED.

GIVE US A CALL AND MAKE YOUR SELECTION.

MOUTRIE'S

VICTOR AGENTS.



Save Your Eyes

THE ONLY EUROPEAN OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

N. LAZARUS, GENERAL OPTICIAN, 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A CONSIGNMENT
OF
"HOTACOLD" VACUUM BOTTLES
HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED.
INSPECTION INVITED
AT
THE PHARMACY
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Tel. 345; 22, Queen's Road Central.

SAFES.

We can offer you
very good value
in the
MEILINK SAFE

Prices range from
\$55 upwards

A small Meilink safe
for your home is a
very good investment.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Department.
Telephone 27.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

"CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG."

A General Meeting of Members of the above Association will be held in the old Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall, on Thursday 6th November at 5.30 p.m. to pass Resolutions urging the Government to appoint a Commission to consider the Housing Problem in all its aspects and the transit question in connection therewith, and the equally important subject of German Trading in this Colony after the War.

In order to take part in this Meeting, Residents interested in these questions are invited to send in written applications for membership of the Association to the Hon. Secretary 11, Beaconsfield Arcade, or to sign applications at the Meeting.

NOTICE.

INFLUENZA—Avoid, by disinfecting with JEVES FLUID. Refuse substitutes. Sold by leading stores and by the Sole Agents ALEX. ROSS & CO.

HIMROD'S

Urus Instant Relief

No matter what your cough or asthma may be, Himrod's Urus Instant Relief will cure it. It is a powerful expectorant and a powerful bronchial dilator. It is a powerful antiseptic and a powerful germicide. It is a powerful sedative and a powerful anodyne. It is a powerful stimulant and a powerful tonic. It is a powerful restorative and a powerful rejuvenator. It is a powerful health-giver and a powerful life-saver.

ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

CURE FOR ASTHMA

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—One large OFFICE ROOM on second floor of Prince's Building. Apply to—H.M.H. NEMAZEE.

TO BE LET—HOUSES on Shamien, CANTON. Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**

A SHOP in Nathan Road, KOWLOON. Marine Lot No. 48 suitable for Coal Storage. Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.** Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—OFFICES in Central District. Apply to—Alex. Ross & Co. No. 4, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

TO BE LET—A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace Kowloon. Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**

WANTED.

WANTED—Experienced LADY TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER preferably with sufficient knowledge of French for translation work. Apply Box 1445 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.

BIG BEN



THE No. 1 ALARM CLOCK
SOLD EVERYWHERE

CAKES

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND COMPLIMENTARY IN ALL VARIETIES.

VICTORIA CAFE
(Next to P. & O. Office)
TELEPHONE 2887. 24, Des Voeux Road Central.

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

Price of Issue Fcs. 70.80.

Net Interest Produced 5.65% running from October 16th, 1918.

Subscription List Closing November 20th, 1918.

Special Facilities for French Exchange.
Advances Granted Against Scrip.
Full Particulars on Application to the

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK

R. A. RODGERS, Manager.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1918.



WEX WILLIE—For the life of me I canna' see the point in that poster.
WEX DONALD—Has a guess man.
WEX WILLIE—Is it that that dear child blawin' the pipes is the only Highlander left in the gas an' he's traifin' the wee German dug?
WEX WILLIE—No bad man, but the real point—the real point is in the thistle.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
WAR BOND DRAWING

21st December, 1918.

Prizes on Sale at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs & Stores.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

"ELIECO" UNDIES.

This is a new line of Dainty and Inexpensive Hand-made Lingerie... Every Garment is of the choicest and most reliable materials... Made entirely by hand and trimmed with Hand-made Laces.



MONOGRAMS OR EMBLEMS
TO ORDER.

INSPECTION INVITED.

"THE KAYSER"
BLACK SILK
\$2.75 HOSE \$3.50

"GOLD SEAL"



CONGOLEUM

FLOOR COVERING AND ART RUGS.
Waterproof, Sanitary, Durable.
Guaranteed to outwear printed linoleum under equal wearing conditions.
For prices & particulars apply to:
THE PACIFIC TRADING CO.
34, Queen's Road, Central.
Telephone 2312.
Sole agents for South China.

THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF
INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE DISINFECTANT.

SOLD ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 16.

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

(Rente Perpetuelle 4%)

Price of issue Fcs. 70.80
yielding a net income of 5.65%
Bearing interest from the 16th October 1918.

Subscription list will be opened on the 20th Oct. 1918 and closed on the 20th November 1918.

Further particulars on application to the
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE
5, Chater Road.
M. ROUET de JOURNEL, Manager.

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

Price of issue Fcs. 70.80

Bearing interest from the 16th October 1918 payable quarterly.

Free of Taxes.
Not to be redeemed for 25 years.

Subscription list will be closed on the 20th November, 1918.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before October 29th are accepted in payment.
Application will be received by:
THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK)

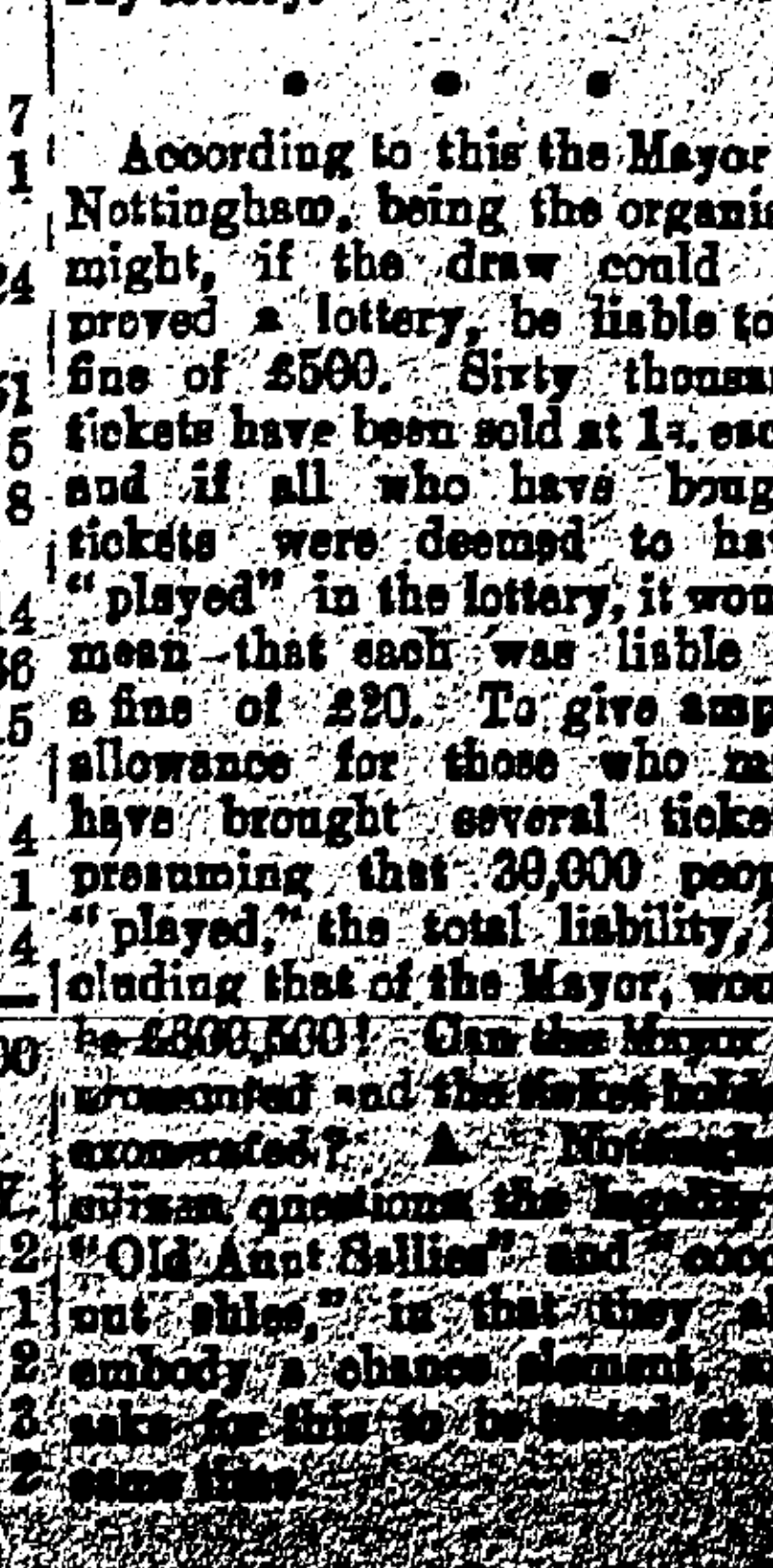
Princes Building, Chater Road, where full particulars may be obtained.

A. SIBBIE, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LTD.
Honorary Secretaries:
Messrs. J. H. B. & Co., Ltd.
Messrs. J. H. B. & Co., Ltd.



AN INGENUOUS
BURGLARY.Sennet Frere's Premises
Entered.

Burglars have again been busy in the very centre of the business quarter of the city, a most daring and at the same time ingenious robbery at Messrs. Sennet Frere's premises having come to light this morning. In the course of their operations, the thieves must have been occupied for a considerable time, for they managed to break through three walls before they reached their objective, and even went to the length of cutting a hole through a show-case which obstructed their passage into the jewellery shop.

A watchman is nightly employed outside Messrs. Sennet Frere's premises, and the thieves were evidently aware of this fact and laid their plans accordingly. So far as can be gathered, they began their operations through entering the door of the French Store by means of a duplicate key, for this morning that door was found to be unlocked. They then appear to have gone to the back of the shop, behind a partition, and here they succeeded in cutting a hole some twelve inches by eight inches through the brick wall which separated the premises from Messrs. Brewer and Company's shop. The things missed by the French Store were some perfume and the money from the cash register. Once in Messrs. Brewer's, the burglars managed to get into the next shop, occupied by Nikko and Company, and to do this they cut a hole through the wooden partition dividing the premises. Here they opened a small Japanese safe, but only got a few Japanese coins for their trouble, and they also purloined some tortoise-shell and some silver and gold articles. Still keeping at the back of the premises, the thieves next proceeded to knock a hole through the brick wall leading to the way to Messrs. Sennet Frere's shop, but when the hole was made it was found that there was a show-case on the other side. Through this, the burglars saw a hole twelve inches by eight, and through the aperture they succeeded in reaching their objective. From one of the windows they extracted some silver watches and from a case they took a few more silver watches and three imitation pearl necklaces, evidently thinking that they were genuine pearls. They evidently used some discretion, as they did not take any nickel watches and left all the more bulky silver-ware intact. They must have been disturbed in their work, however, for two watches, one with its face open, were left on the top of a case, evidently having been examined, while several card-board boxes and wrappings were lying on the floor. The windows at the back of the premises, which look into the courtyard of the Hongkong Hotel and are protected with wire-netting, were left quite intact, so the thieves must have made their escape by the same way as they had entered.

It would seem that the burglars spent quite a time in Messrs. Brewer and Company's store, for they went to the pains of covering a part of the front window with a large piece of cloth, so as to prevent anyone from seeing them, the partition through which they cut being close to the window. Then they appear to have settled down to a little picnic, for they utilised a tumbler for drinking purposes and evidently had a good feed of apples (presumably stolen from the French Store), for the rind and cores were lying all about the floor. They also stole several boxes of cigarettes, but the only other theft committed in this shop was the riding of the bill, which contained some eighty dollars.

The whole thing was very cleverly and systematically arranged, and from the fact that entrance seems to have been effected through the French Store doorway by means of a duplicate key, it would appear that someone must have been working in collusion with the thieves. The Police have the matter in hand.

SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.
Hongkong Football Club, 2;
R.G.A., 1.
Navy, 0; Manchester Regt., 0;
Royal Engineers, 3; South
China Athletic, 0.2nd DIVISION HONGKONG LEAGUE.
Staffs and Departments, 1;
87th Coy. R.A., 0.
Hongkong University, 1; 88th
Coy. R.A., 0.

There was a big programme of League football on Saturday at the Valley, and, considering the hot weather, some good games resulted.

Club v. R.G.A.

This game on the Club ground was a very interesting one, as R.G.A., although fielding a weak side, fully extended the Club and gave the home defence many anxious moments until the final whistle. The game started spiritedly, with the Club forwards doing a lot of smart attacking, and after McTavish and Richellman had both missed good openings, the latter very cleverly manoeuvred for position and scored with a daisy-cutter. The R.A. mainly through Green, gave Gerrard one of two serious moments but the Club generally were superior at this stage, and, following some persistent attacking, Sharman, in an effort to clear, put the ball past his own goalie, giving Club a two-goal lead. This reverse appeared, to put more spirit into the R.A. players and Green, running through, beat the backs, and scored a clever goal just on the interval.

In the second half the R.A. had as much of the game as the Club, and on occasions came very near scoring but time arrived with the score unaltered.

For the Club, Gerrard in goal made some very useful saves, but was not troubled much at close quarters, excepting when, beaten by Green, when probably it would have been advantageous to have come out of goal to meet the forward. Black and McCubbin had a fairly easy time at back and both kicked with good judgment. Stewart was the best of the halves, but all played a very hard game. The Club forwards were very disappointing, for while they all did some clever things at times, there appeared no understanding between the two wings and Jennings alone played up to form. The right wing was weak and not dangerous in front of goal.

R.A. were unfortunately without Telford and Lt. Middletoke, but they played gamely throughout, and, with a little stiffening in the defence, will be hard to beat. Lieut. Hall was the better of the two backs, and Sharman, who deputised for Telford, was ever prominent in the defence and his goal against his own side was distinctly hard luck. Green was a long way ahead of his conferees, but the two wing men were very enterprising and centred well within the Club half. The game was a very pleasant one throughout, being played in good spirit. Mr. Wright officiated as referee.

Navy v. Manchester Regt.

Particular interest was centred in the new Regiment's debut in local football, but, as was expected, the Navy, who at present are very strong, were far too good for the military team, who will take several weeks to settle down properly. The military side, however, possesses some good material and with a little hard training will give a good account of themselves. The Navy started very confidently, getting a goal by Farmelov, after a nice passing movement on the right wing. McNiven and Burton each added goals, the former getting two, and the Navy at the interval had a clear 4-goal lead.

The second half was a great personal triumph for the Navy's centre-forward, McNiven, who scored five goals, all obtained by good football.

The Manchester Regt. have very sportingly entered the League with perhaps the fewest men available of any regular regiment which has visited Hongkong and will shake down much better than they showed against the Navy. They were well served by their centre-forward and their centre half-back, who worked hard throughout, while

the left back was the letter of a sturdy pair. The wing forwards were too easily robbed of the ball and their passing was poor.

The Navy are playing in great form and are strong in every department, it will be interesting to see them properly extended in their later matches. The defence is very strong and the forwards, of whom McNiven is the star artist, are always dangerous. On present form, if Navy can retain all their players, it is hard to see whether any of the other League Clubs will have much success against them, as the strength of the team is uniform throughout. Sergeant Pagnell proved an efficient referee.

South China Athletic v.
Royal Engineers.

This game at the Military ground was watched by an enormous crowd, and nearly spoilt by reason of the crowd, as on one occasion the ball was netted by the South China team after it had struck an over-zealous partisan of that Club, and the point been very properly disallowed by the referee, Mr. Tacher R.N. Surely the Military and Naval authorities can rope their grounds in the same manner as the Club officials have done theirs, for, until this is done, no matches on these grounds will be entirely satisfactory. The first half was full of exciting thrills, the clever forwards of South China being stopped in the nick of time by Bloomfield and Waller, who played fine defensive games. The sensations, however, were provided in the second half, as, after a break-away by South China, Waller, the Engineer's back trapped the ball, and, eluding several of the South China players, finished with a very hard shot which completely beat Leo Hing. The effort was deservedly, very enthusiastically greeted by the crowd. The Engineers had been gradually wearing down their opponents and Jarvis and Millard put the issue beyond doubt with two further goals. South China's backs being obviously upset by the first goal.

The Engineers are to be congratulated on a bright display marked by a slight exhibition of roughness against their lighter opponents, who, however, themselves had to be checked occasionally by the referee. Townsend and Paccall in the forward line were very troublesome to the China defence, playing high-class football, while Charters and White gave a very clean and clever display of half-back work. The backs were strong and Waller's goal was a beauty, his general play, too, in a strange position, being very creditable. The South China team are finding the Senior League a little more difficult than the 2nd Division, but the team is a very clever one and when they have the experience of a few more senior matches they will be hard to beat.

Until the R.E. scored, Cheung and Leung at back played very well, but were not so prominent when they had their backs to the wall. They kicked wildly on occasions. Leung Dai Fong played pluckily throughout, his lack of inches being a great handicap, however, at centre half. The forwards played football that the crowd likes, but were too easily hustled off the ball, Au Kit Shing and Po Kim being the best of a clever line.

University v. 88th Coy. R.A.

This match on the Club ground preceded the Senior match and drew a large crowd of spectators. There was nothing scored to the interval although both goals had some very narrow escapes, but in the second half Samy gave the University the lead with a clever first-time drive after some fine work on the right wing. The 88th Coy. fielded a weak side, several of their regular players assisting the Senior eleven, but the spectators were particularly pleased by the play of the small University players who showed a good knowledge of the game. The outside right is a player with a future, being fast and clever, and the other forwards, though on the small side, will make a dangerous line. The halves were steady under pressure and the left back kicked very cleanly and saved his side on numerous occasions. Sergeant Stephenson had control of the game.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it--adults should have it

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is concentrated food.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT

"ARROW"
COLLARS & SHIRTSARE BEING
ATTRACTIVELY DISPLAYED
BY

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

SEE THEIR WINDOW.

A RECENT JUDGMENT.

Leave to Appeal to Privy
Council.

The Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies K.C.) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice H. E. J. Gompertz) sat in Full Court this morning to hear an application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council in the case of the Kin Yee Loong v. the Trustees of the Wing Hang Hong and others.

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) appeared for the Kin Yee Loong and Mr. C. G. Alabaster O.B.E. (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) for the defendants.

The judgment was recently given by Sir Havilland de Saumarez and Mr. Justice Gompertz against a decision by the Chief Justice in this action. The Judges disagreed on the appeal; hence the application of to-day.

Mr. Potter, making the application, said he understood that there was no opposition, nor could there be any. There was only one question which the other side wanted safeguarded and that was on the matter of costs.

He agreed that any judgment given regarding costs should be created as part and parcel of the judgment given a week ago.

Mr. Alabaster indicated his concurrence, and the application was granted.

Staffs and Depts. v. 87th
Coy. R.A.

This match on the Navy ground was not productive of much good football, a little too much feeling being displayed, which rather marred the game, and in the closing stages the referee had to send off the field, two of the players who unfortunately lost control of themselves. The Staffs throughout were the cleverest side, but over-zealousness in front of goal robbed them of scoring and it was left to Kirby, well on in the second half, to open the scoring, giving his side the victory.

The 87th Coy. played a hard defensive game, the backs and goalie having a busy afternoon, and only their good play prevented Staffs scoring more than once. Eilerby was very conspicuous throughout and with luck would have beaten the 88th goalie on several occasions. He was well supported by his men. The defence had a comparatively easy afternoon as the 87th forwards were not too good and Wain and Sheriff were hard to beat. Gammie Dewhurst was in charge of the game.

LOSS OF WEIGHT A SIGN
OF DEBILITY.How Many People are Maintaining
Their Strength?

When you are ill and losing weight, failing in strength and growing pale and sallow day by day it is a sign that you need more blood.

Whatever the cause there can be no relief until the blood is built up so that it will carry renewed life and strength to every part of the body.

A remedy that arrests the decline in health and strength, that begins to restore the weakened muscles and strengthen the nerves, demonstrates at once to the patient that the anaemia is being overcome, and that rich red blood is now helping to fight off rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago and other diseases to which the victim of thin blood is liable.

Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are a specific for thin blood, and any illness caused by a lack of blood will be benefited by a course of treatment with these tonic pills. They contain just the elements needed to build up the blood and restore lost vitality. New energy circulates through the system, the heart stops its alarming palpitation, colour returns to cheeks and lips.

Begin a course yourself without delay; Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are obtainable from medicine vendors everywhere, also post free, one bottle for \$1.00, six for \$5.00, from the China office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Free to Readers. A useful Little Health Guide will be sent free to you if you direct a postcard request to the above address.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, 9th November,
1918,

commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street,

(For account of the concerned)
81 Tons Mild Steel Angles,
18-22" assorted, as follows:—

29 tons 14" x 14" x 3/16"
14 " 2" x 2" x 3/16"
5 " 2" x 2" x 1/2"
8 " 3" x 3" x 1/2"
10 " 3" x 3" x 5/16"
15 " 3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 1/2"

On view from Wednesday,
the 6th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. F. LAMBERT,
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WE'VE AN ARROW SHIRT FOR EVERY OCCASION.

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MATERIALS and SMARTEST SHAPES.

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SINGLE and DOUBLE TERALS.

NEW MUSIC.

"OH BOY!"
"OH YOU DADDY"
"STRUTTERS' BALL"
"ALOHA SOLDIER BOY"
"SAND DUNES"
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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

LATEST SUCCESSES ON WESTERN FRONT.

The Successes Summarised.

Lyons, November 2.

On Friday, General Gouraud's forces took the offensive on either side of Vouziers and progressed on a front of 20 kilometres and attained their objectives. They passed the Aisne and occupied the villages of Semuy and Voucy, and pushed up to the plateau.

The American Army advanced west of Grandpre and conquered several villages and advanced more than three kilometres at certain points.

In Belgium, the armies operating in Flanders obtained important successes. North of Audenarde, the French and Americans conquered the heights on the Lys and Ecosat, and took Audenarde and 19 villages. The advance in two days reached a depth of from eight to 16 kilometres.

The British troops on a front of 10 kilometres took Maseoches and Aulnoy. Valenciennes is entirely in their power.—French Wireless.

THE U. S. ARMY.

Reaching the Four Million Mark.

London, November 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says General Crowder has announced Draft calls for the mobilisation of 291,000 men before November 21, bringing the total United States Army to over four millions.

STOLEN CORKS.

A Charge of Receiving.

A Chinese was charged on remand at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with receiving about 7,000 corks, knowing the same to have been stolen from Messrs. G. and Co. Serjt. Ingham prosecuted and Mr. A. E. Hall defended, whilst Mr. C. Bond appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the firm.

An King-fook, the man who was convicted for stealing the corks, said he started stealing corks this year. He stole from several hundreds to a thousand a month, and sold them all to the Tai Soy shop in Chai Loong Street. He sold the corks for about \$30 to \$40. He recognised the defendant, to whom he sold the corks. The defendant might have been the manager of the shop. He was paid about \$10 to \$20 by the defendant. The corks had the name of Gande Price and Co. Ltd. on them. Defendant did not ask him where he got the corks from. The corks had not been used at all.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hall, witness said he had never done business before with the defendant. They had regular dealings with Gande, Price and Co., Ltd. in selling bottles to them. He denied that he told the defendant that the corks cost 8¢ each.

Mr. O. Bond, in giving evidence said that at present the value of cork was about five cents each. Some of the corks were stamped and some were unstamped. On some of the corks an attempt was made to obliterate the firm's stamp on them. He saw the corks in the defendant's shop; they were mixed up in bags. His firm did not sell corks. At about 3.30 p.m. last Monday, Mr. Smith came to his office and asked him if he sold corks. Witness said "No."

Mr. Smith then asked him if he had lately sold corks to Chinese compradore, and witness replied "No." Mr. Smith then produced a sample cork and said that he was offered 400 gross of these corks by Tai Loy. Mr. Bond examined them and found them to be the Company's property. He then informed the Police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hall, witness said that a man Chan Chee was employed to buy bottles for the firm. He identified some of the corks as the firm's property. Further evidence was called, and the case is proceeding.

Organ Recital.

The first of a new series of organ recitals will be given in St. John's Cathedral on Monday next at 6 p.m. by Mr. Denman Fuller. The programme will include several pieces which have not been played here before and a collection will be made in aid of the Organ Fund.

M. C. L. BAZAAR.

Successful Function at Government House.

The annual bazaar held in connection with the Hongkong branch of the Ministering Children's League took place at the grounds of Government House on Saturday afternoon and was generally voted as being the most successful yet held. In the absence of Lady May, Mrs. Gurner was in charge, while among those who attended was H. E. the Officer, Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Gladstone, O.M.G.). The grounds were very prettily decorated for the occasion, thanks to the good offices of a number of willing naval men, while the numerous stalls were very artistically arranged. Besides the stalls there were numerous side attractions for the purpose of securing funds, while the stalls were quite a feature. The "Tamar" dip was very effectively arranged, this consisting of a splendid model of the receiving ship, in which were numbered tickets covered in seaweed, those drawing lucky numbers being entitled to prizes. The "chie" at which effigies of the Kaiser and his underlings were the targets, and the Obute, both proved a big draw and did splendid business. The full list of stall-holders is as follows:—

Naval Stall.—Mrs. Gurner, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Dreaper, Mrs. Marryat, Miss Gurner, Miss Perston, Miss Lillie, Miss Oresie, Misses F. Rodney and M. Wright, H.M.S. Tamar's Dip.—The Misses Pile, P. O. Styles, P. O. Bridgman.

Sliding Chute.—Master at arms Beal, Mr. Ashton, and Mr. Robinson. The "Shy."—P. O. Seeling, Cpl. Lacombe, Mr. Smith, Mr. J. Smart and Mr. A. B. Love ("Charlie Choplin").

Base-ball.—Messrs. W. Henke ("Wizard"), Barclay, Twine and Foley. Military Stall.—Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Litt, Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Raworth, Mrs. Miller Jones, Mrs. Neville, Mrs. Walmsley, Captain and Mrs. Brett, the Misses Nellie and Gladys Reynolds, Norah Howell, Betty Hammond, and Leah Lintott.

Gold Fish Stall.—Miss Ventrie, Mrs. Robertson, Miss Robinson, Captain Buck, Lieuts. McConnell and Campbell.

Diocesan School Stall.—Miss Skipton, Miss J. H. H. Allen and Miss Poon W. Z. Police Stall.—Mrs. Messer, Mrs. King, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Cayrell, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Gerrard, Mrs. O'Sullivan and Mrs. Floyd.

Victoria Stall (East Point), No. 1.—Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Young and Miss Cooper.

Victoria Stall, No. 2.—Mrs. Middleton Warren, Mrs. Hollaway, Mrs. Nicol, Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. Coleman and Miss Wallaces. Dollar Stall.—Mrs. Paine, Mrs. Harris Walker, Mrs. Dies, Mrs. Weill.

Kowloon Stall.—Mrs. Aitken, Mrs. Harris Gill, Mrs. Le Braton, Mrs. Young, Mrs. White, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Kennedy and Miss Thom.

Street Stall.—The Misses Le-cable, V. Butterfield, A. Ormiston, Helga and Lar de Journal. Peak Stall.—Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. MacDonald, the Misses Wilkinson, Ritchie and Woodcock.

Quarry Bay Stall.—Mrs. Templeton, Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Drummond.

St. Paul's Girls School Stall.—The Misses F. O. Woo, Elliot, E. Lo and Kwok.

Thirty-cents Stall.—Pupils of St. Paul's Girls School.

St. Stephen's Girls' College Stall.—Miss Griffin, Miss Hazeland, Miss Sells and Miss Higgins. Bellis Girls' School.—Miss Clark and staff.

Ken Oi Stall.—Miss Ho, Miss Winnie Lee and Friends.

Tea and Refreshment Stall.—Managed by Mrs. Ross Thomson and Mrs. Montagu Harston, assisted by Mrs. Ormiston, Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. Denison, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Butterfield, Mrs. Nesbit, Mrs. McGregor, Miss Turner, Miss Johnson, Miss Crowe and Gauder Hammond. The ladies acting as waitresses at the stall were: Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Brown, etc.

Y. M. C. A. IN FRANCE.

A Promoter of Internationalism.

The following article was written on behalf of the American United War Work Campaign, which will open on November 11: Service with the Y. M. C. A. Foyer du Soldat in France in a great promoter of internationalism. The American business or professional man who puts on a Red Triangle uniform and goes into this branch of the work is subjected to a broadening influence that soon irons out any creases in his perspective. He sees so much to admire in so many different nationalities that he cannot possibly harbour any prejudices for long, nor cling to the by no means uncommon idea that Americans have a corner on all the virtues.

The Foyer du Soldat works with the French army and the French army has numerous divisions made up of colonial troops. There are Annamites, Moroccans, Senegalese, and Polonaises among these colonial troops. There are also Italian troops, some of the labour battalions, attached to the Tricolor. So the Red Triangle man in the course of a month comes in contact with many men of many creeds.

Every one of these nationalities has proved itself possessed of good qualities. Courage and tenacity are found among the black, brown, and yellow men as well as among the white, and the secretary, if he had any mistaken opinions regarding "inferior races," soon realises them. The Moroccans, for example, are regarded as among the fiercest fighters in the world and they have earned the respect of the Boche whenever opposed to Von Hindenburg's legions. The Senegalese, also, big, coal-black fellows, are able to give a splendid account of themselves in combat. With knife or bayonet they seek no odds of anyone, and in a hand-to-hand encounter they are thoroughly happy.

The French soldier is deeply appreciative of any service rendered him by the Foyer du Soldat, as are his dark-skinned colonial comrades. This service makes him a better soldier by maintaining his morale. Sometimes the Y. M. C. A. is able to be of great aid to the army in other ways than amusing the men and providing them comforts. During the height of the big July push on the Soissons front, for example, a band of 700 poilus descended upon a small Foyer after riding scores of miles over unspeakable roads in camions. These men outran their commissary and were hungry, thirsty, and tired.

There was nothing to eat or drink to be had in the village stores but the Y. M. C. A. pitched in and for fifteen consecutive hours served drinks, hot and cold. In this time 3,000 cups of various beverages were dispensed and the men were able to resume their journey toward the front refreshed and heartened, ready to tackle the Hunns with confidence and enthusiasm.

Mrs. Lowe (assisted by five young ladies), Mrs. Wakeman, Mrs. Bowley, Mrs. Murray-Scott, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. H. A. Lammert, Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Mrs. Danby, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Matheson, Mrs. Milner-Jones, Miss Hastings, Miss Linder, Miss Robinson, Miss A. Gordon, Miss V. Gordon, Miss Gordon, Miss Boris Grimble, Miss Vids Grimble, Miss Gill, Miss Stone, Miss Robertson, the Misses Holyoak and Miss Mayne.

In the evening a large audience gathered in the Ballroom at Government House, where a most enjoyable entertainment was held. The first part consisted of one really beautiful dance by pupils of Mrs. Harris Walker, whose admirable training was demonstrated in all that the girls did, Mrs. Ross being at the piano. The second part comprised a pretty children's play, "Ossie in Toyland," which was most creditably presented by children from Quarry Bay, these having been taught by Mrs. Mitchell. For this item, Miss Rose Mitchell was pianist, while Mrs. Grimshaw was responsible for the scenery and lighting effects.

BIG JEWELLERY THEFT.

A Chinese Girl in Trouble.

A story of ingratitude was told at the Police Court this morning. Mr. J. B. Wood, when Inspector Grant prosecuted a Chinese girl, aged eighteen years for the larceny of jewellery and money to the extent of over \$2,000 the property of her mistress, Mrs. Kwan.

In relating the facts of the case, Inspector Grant said that the defendant came from the same village as Mrs. Kwan, with whom she had been employed for three years and during her employment she was treated with the kindest consideration. Several larcenies occurred at the house No. 40, Caine Road and the matter was reported to the Police. On November 1, a cash-box containing \$465 in money and twenty nine pieces of jewellery, worth over \$1,000, was missing and the fact was communicated to the Police, with the result that a visit was paid to the place. He (Inspector Grant) searched the place and made enquiries, and his suspicions fell upon the girl. He told the people of the house to search the house thoroughly and to watch the defendant closely. On Saturday, Dr. Kwan's son was searching the place and a retaining wall and a pipe caught his eye. He peeped down the pipe and saw a lot of paper there. He fetched a stick and gradually contrived to get some of the paper out. In one of the papers there was wrapped a small tin box and on opening it he found a pair of diamond earrings valued at \$648. Just then a Police party arrived to make further searches and the youth told the Police what he had found. They then continued to search the pipe and found a bunch of keys. On searching another pipe, a silver purse wrapped up in a handkerchief was found.

Under the defendant's washstand a pair of scissors was found, newly broken, also an implement used in an attempt to wrench open the cash-box. When defendant saw this she confessed where she had hidden the cash-box, which was subsequently found on the top of Mrs. Kwan's wardrobe, wrapped in paper. On opening it, all the contents of the box were found intact. The box was wrangled by the defendant in an attempt to open it, but she could not succeed.

After corroborative evidence had been given, his Worship remanded the case until Wednesday.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, C.B.E., state:—

Winter Uniform. All ranks are ordered to parade at Headquarters Club as detailed below. Blue Uniform, Belt, Cap and Cover. No other equipment need be carried.

Tuesday, November 5th.—5.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon and Band. 6 p.m. No. 4 Platoon.

Wednesday, November 6th.—5.30 p.m. No. 5 Platoon and Ambulance. 6 p.m. No. 6 Platoon.

Thursday, November 7th.—5.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon. 6 p.m. Buglers and Drummers.

Friday, November 8th.—5.30 p.m. No. 1 Platoon; 6 p.m. Mounted Police.

Scores Officers will attend these Parades.

Members not in possession of Winter Uniform need not attend. They will make written application through their Unit Commanders for an issue of uniform; Band Practices 6 p.m.

Friday, 8th, 15th and 22nd November; Tuesday, 12th and 19th November.

Dismissed.

P. O. 166 Leung Kam-long.

Kent Teachers' Salaries Raised. The Kent County Council has raised the maximum salaries of uncertificated teachers who qualified for recognition in or before 1906 from \$100 to \$120 in the case of men and from \$90 to \$110 in the case of women.

SCHOOL FEES ABOLISHED.

Education Bill Makes Rapid Progress.

With the controversial clauses out of the way rapid progress was made in the Committee Stage of the Education Bill recently. Clause 22, which provides for the abolition of fees in elementary schools, was agreed to after opposition had been expressed by Mr. Bigland, Mr. Marriot, and others. Mr. Bigland moved an amendment designed to continue fees in schools of a higher grade type in which fees of not less than 3d. a week had been charged. He assumed that the object of the clause was to extinguish non-provided schools after the period of five years during which the clause provides the managers of the schools shall be repaid for their loss by Treasury grants. He suggested, therefore, that the religious controversy would be reopened, because the extinction of these schools would remove the only bulwark against secular education.

Mr. Runciman appealed to the House not to endanger the Bill by allowing the religious issue to be reopened, and he warned Mr. Bigland and his supporters that if they did raise it the right of the denominational schools to exist at all must be challenged.

Mr. Percy Harris contended that there must be uniformity of conditions in a truly national system of education, and he urged Mr. Fisher to stand firm.

Mr. Fisher declined to accept the amendment on the ground that where education is compulsory it should be free, and that where it is voluntary, as in the secondary schools, parents should be at liberty to pay fees.

The amendment was rejected by 177 votes to 51, and after Mr. King had tried unsuccessfully to secure the elimination of the provision to pay to managers for five years a sum equal to that received by them from fees, the clause was added to the Bill.

Sir S. Coates resisted Clause 25, under which pupil and student teachers may be drafted into non-provided schools, but after Mr. Fisher had explained that this was necessary on account of the dearth of teachers the clause was agreed to.

The remaining clauses of the Bill, with no material amendment, were disposed of speedily.

ROOM IN PALESTINE.

Lord Bryce's Estimate.

In the *Memorandum* of New York, Viscount Bryce, writing on the economic aspect of the Jewish settlement in Palestine, suggests that room can be found in the country as it stands for about 300,000 additional immigrants. "If," he adds, "the middle and lower Jordan Valley were irrigated, if reservoirs of water from the winter and spring rains were provided, if the ancient cisterns were repaired, if the terrace cultivation on the slopes of the hills were replanted with trees, for the land is now terribly bare, it would be possible to provide work and sustenance for many more—perhaps for another 300,000 or an even larger number. For these purposes capital would be required, but the liberality of those wealthy men who, both in Europe and America, have already shown their sympathy with the Zionist movement would doubtless provide what capital was needed; and the returns from the irrigated lands would before long be satisfactory."

Other improvements which Palestine sorely needs are better roads and more of them. Viscount Bryce states: "Some few light, narrow-gauge railways might also be constructed, and better ports provided. Haifa is at present the only fairly good one. Jaffa, the next best, might however, be rendered more secure. Such improvement would be so beneficial to the existing inhabitants as to reconcile them to any new regime that might be established, and I believe from what I could learn when I visited the country in 1914 that they would welcome any change from Turkish rule."

The effect of the war on the output of prison labour was also remarkable. The average value of prison labour was now nearly \$9 a head greater than it had been for the five years before the war. The appeal to patriotism had met with a splendid response from prison workers. Since August, 1914, more than 17 million articles had been distributed to Government Departments for war purposes. This represented an average daily output of nearly 12,000 articles. Over 70 per cent. of the inmates of prisons had been allocated entirely to war work. In former years, owing to the difficulty of providing suitable employment in prisons, a large percentage of prisoners were employed on low-grade industries, such as picking osium, cotton, and wool. Now only 2 per cent. were thus employed.

Welsh Island for the Church. The Bishop of Bangor has consecrated for public burial the remaining portion of Llandysilio Island, Menai Bridge. The whole of the island, upon which stands a church 1,200 years old, has been conveyed to the Church by Lord Anglesey.

CRIMINALS REFORMED BY WAR.

Prisons Depopulated.

Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, Chairman of the Prison Commissioners and Director of Convict Prisons and founder of the Borstal system, addressed a conference of overseas journalists at the Press Centre, Norfolk street, recently, on "Prison Welfare in Relation to the War."

Inmates of prisons, he said, had not only responded to the call made upon them for increased manufacturing output, but many on release had "made good" by enlistment in combatant or labour units. There were many remarkable examples of men with the gravest penal histories performing acts of heroism and gallantry. Some had been promoted or decorated; some had made the supreme sacrifice. One man who had received three sentences of penal servitude, and whose whole history showed him to be a man of violent character, enlisted against society, enlisted on his release in 1916. Invalided after service in the fighting line, he volunteered to save another man's life by giving his blood for transfusion. During the operation he contracted blood poisoning and was sent to England very ill. After recovery he obtained a first-class certificate as bombing instructor and returned to the front, where he won the Military Medal and the Distinguished Conduct Medal. His officer reported: "He is one of our best N.C.O.s and has rendered splendid service throughout, and that after three months in the hottest part of the line."

Sir E. Ruggles-Brise gave the following figures of the daily average population of the prison establishments for this year and the year before the war.

	1913.	1918.
Convict prisons	2,704	1,393
Local prisons	14,352	7,335
Borstal institutions	928	720
State industrial reformatories	81	3

The fall in the prison population since the war was, he said, explained to a great extent by the call upon the manhood of the nation, thus diverting many from an idle and unprofitable life, and by the increased opportunities for employment to those who in ordinary times would not be eligible for want of necessary qualifications. To this might be added the intense spirit prevailing all classes, leading men and women to abstain from doing evil, and to help the common weal by work or example. But apart from the special conditions arising out of the war, the great army of offenders, against the law was being gradually diminished by the policy which had been actively pursued for years of concentrating attention on the young offender between 16 and 21. Twenty years ago nearly 20,000 of these lads were sent to prison. The number now was about 4,000.

The effect of the war on the output of prison labour was also remarkable. The average value of prison labour was now nearly \$9 a head greater than it had been for the five years before the war. The appeal to patriotism had met with a splendid response from prison workers. Since August, 1914, more than 17 million articles had been distributed to Government Departments for war purposes. This represented an average daily output of nearly 12,000 articles. Over 70 per cent. of the inmates of prisons had been allocated entirely to war work. In former years, owing to the difficulty of providing suitable employment in prisons, a large percentage of prisoners were employed on low-grade industries, such as picking osium, cotton, and wool. Now only 2 per cent. were thus employed.

WAR CHATTER.

A Home Letter to Soldiers Overseas.

London, August 28th.—The war news is leaving us breathless. Every day there are new advances on new fronts, new victories, new batches of prisoners by the thousand, new captures of guns and material. It's been going on for over five weeks and we've never been used to such a series of successes. And now on the top of it we are given to understand that this is all merely the prelude, that the real thing is coming later. We are keeping our heads but we really are getting rather excited about it. It seems hard to realize after all these years of waiting and hoping that we are actually seeing daylight at last. Of course the end isn't yet; Fritz has still probably got some cards up his sleeve, but we have broken the back of the war.

The first few years are always the worst and I don't suppose there are many men in the Army to-day who are ready to sign a separate peace. If the Boche armies aren't cracking up, at any rate the nerves of Berliners and Cologners have gone "fat." There are frantic appeals in their papers and reports of speeches, which urge them not to throw up the sponge but to wait and see what Hindenburg is going to do, and so on. But they've evidently got the wind up pretty badly—and apparently the Independent Air Force doesn't intend to let it rest at that. For all that has been done on all our fronts, no one realizes better than the Generals in Command that the credit is mainly due to the Fighting Man you who read these lines, Tom Atkins, as the Yanks call him.

Some time ago I wrote of the scheme which the Government had decided upon for Housing after the war. I can now give you more particulars, which I am sure will interest you, because they affect nearly every one of you. It is estimated that in Great Britain alone it will be necessary to build at least 400,000 new houses, and plans have been made on a large scale to get them started with as little delay as possible. The idea is that no soldier at the end of the war should be without the prospect of having a home in his own town or village, and it is up to the Local Authority to set about getting busy as soon as it can. To ensure that this is being done local pressure should be applied, for you can hardly expect the Local Authority to get enthusiastic about it, unless the people affected are keen. So if you are interested in the matter of where you are going to live when you settle down again, write to your friends at home and get them to find out what your Local Authority proposes to do about it.

The State scheme starts with the assumption that such plans are impossible for private enterprise, as, owing to the dearth of material and labour, it will be a long time before a profit can be expected on the capital laid out. The same difficulty applies to the Local Authorities. Therefore the State is to bear at least three-quarters of the loss, and the local expenditure need not in any case exceed what can be defrayed by about a penny on the rates. Advisory Committees and architects will be appointed for each district and the plans will be laid down in accordance with local needs. The fundamental idea is that there shall be no overcrowding. Each house will have three bedrooms, a living room and a scullery; many will have a parlour as well and also a garden. There will never be more than twelve houses to an acre and in country places only eight. An important effect of all the new building will be the amount of labour that must be employed. It is estimated that for about five years after the war the Housing Scheme will employ something like 1,000,000 men—bricklayers, masons, carpenters, brickmakers, cement-workers, iron-founders, wood-workers, sanitary engineers, plumbers, road-makers, sewer-men and so on and so forth. So you see that it is a very big and comprehensive scheme which will

VICTORIA THEATRE

COMING COMING COMING COMING

ANTONIO MORENO

This is the "Hooded Terror," who vows vengeance upon the House of Waldron and the beautiful girl who, through his murder of her father, becomes its head.



PEARL WHITE

This is the "Hooded Terror," who vows vengeance upon the House of Waldron and the beautiful girl who, through his murder of her father, becomes its head.



VICTORIA THEATRE

COMING COMING COMING COMING

PAUL CLERGET

afflict thousands of men of all sorts of occupations. And that is only a single section of the vast programme of reconstruction. We have an entirely separate Ministry now which does nothing but consider schemes and make suggestions for the remaking of Britain after the war. And I can tell you they are pretty busy. Let us take a walk together round London. You must often wonder what it looks like nowadays. It is 9.30 in the evening. We will look in first at that popular resort in the very heart of London, the rendezvous of East and West, of sappers and flappers, of British groups and skittish groups, where Hebes of the gateaux wait on Stobas of the Ghetto, where the damsels are sometimes kiddish and often yiddish, where you may see many khaki lads and a few larkys, where our gladiators are seldom glad-eyes-haters, in short, the Colonials' Carlton and the Typists' Ritz I mean, of course, the Strand Corner House. The band is in full swing, as we enter, playing the latest creamy-dreamy waltz song without which no dinner would be complete. The room of a thousand lights is streaked with blue and khaki, there are few civilians or civilious in the place. The girls are nearly all Wases, Wrears, V.A.D's, nurses, farmettes or chauffeurs; the men are anything from an A.S.C. private to a Staff Colonel from the War House, or else members of the junior or senior service. Any others left over look like workers from the Government offices round Whitehall way. At the next table to us two clipped-hair flappers—flappers mostly out their hair short nowadays—have called in with a couple of Yankos blue-jackets in

low. They have invaded the table of a lonely Strafe Officer and ordered "Fried fish and chips, please, miss" rather to the horror of the dignified waitress. The band strikes up "The Ball is Singing for Me and My Gal," the top-haired flappers hum the chorus and everybody is unconsciously swaying to the music. That's one bit of London by night. Now come outside. It is 10.30 and the theatres have just closed their doors. It is a very different London from the one you knew four years ago. The streets are in rather more than semi-darkness as a precaution against air raids, though it is so long since we had one that most of us have forgotten what it is like to be sprinkled with shell fragments and bomb splinters. The restaurants and public houses are all closed at 10.30 to save coal and gas and food and to induce us to go to bed early. The theatres must all finish at 10.30 for similar reasons. There is a perpetual shortage of taxis and buses for purposes of patrol economy and for want of drivers, so that the streets, the Tubes and the buses are all crowded—we strap-hang inside buses now. Everybody is trying to get home at the same time instead of lingering for food and drink before going to bed. There is no cab-whistle to be heard, for whistles have been abolished to spare the nerves of the wounded. There are few men to be seen in boiled shirts and few women in evening gowns; but an enormous number in khaki uniforms, I fancy, in slouch hats. In fact I am inclined to think that the most conspicuous feature of wartime London is the slouch hat of the Aussie, the Eased and the Yank.

The New Theatre, the Duke of York's and the Coliseum have disgorged their audiences all at the same time and a force of people is sweeping down into Trafalgar Square to the Tate stations, speculating whether there will be a train to take them home, for there is a strike on some of the crowd are humming "O-oh, it's lovely to be in love," which they have just heard sung by Clarice Meyne, assisted by her irresistibly fatuous companion "That" Others are enthusing about Ethel Irving's hysterical flop in "The Chinese Puzzle" or the charm of Iris Hoey in "The Man from Toronto." For war may come and war may go, but London especially Flapper London is still true to its theatrical idols. That is perhaps part of the charm of old London; it takes the war-seriously enough most of the time—God knows it has reason to—but it still retains its flippancy and frivolity, its glad-eyed jay-girls for whom war means a constant supply of saucy cabaret, exercise sergeants and pushing privates. Bless their flaky heads, who will judge 'em their gaieties? Most of them have worked hard all day manning making or ticket punching or typing or motor-driving so they've earned their evening's entertainment.

Marriages in Southern Rhodesia.

By an Order in Council published in the London Gazette it is ordered that Section 1 of the Marriage of British Subjects (Southern Rhodesia) Act, 1915, shall apply to Southern Rhodesia. The effect of this is to make certain of the provisions of the Marriage Act, 1915, applicable to marriages solemnized in Southern Rhodesia, in the same manner as they are applicable to marriages solemnized in England.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

SIGNAL	SYMBOL	DAY SIGNALS.	MEANING.
1.	▲ (RED)		A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.	▲		Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3.	▲		South (S.E. to S.W.)
4.	▲		East (E.N. to E.E.)
5.	▲		West (N.W. to S.W.)
6.	▲		Gale expected to increase.
7.	+		Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later. The Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office. The Signal No. 7 will be hoisted when it is considered that all danger is over. The Day Signals will be displayed at the head of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, Hongkong, and on the Harbour Office Mast. They will have the same significance as the day signals. Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs at the event of the typhoon, covered by this signal later first published at night.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps.)

1. WHITE	2. WHITE	3. GREEN	4. GREEN	5. WHITE	6. GREEN	7. RED
WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN
WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN

The Night Signals will be displayed at the head of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, Hongkong, and on the Harbour Office Mast. They will have the same significance as the day signals. Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs at the event of the typhoon, covered by this signal later first published at night.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (NON-LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

The Signals are made by means of ten symbols representing the ten numerals—

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 0.

They are displayed at the head of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, and remain until an order to change or lower is received from the Observatory.

The following information is given—

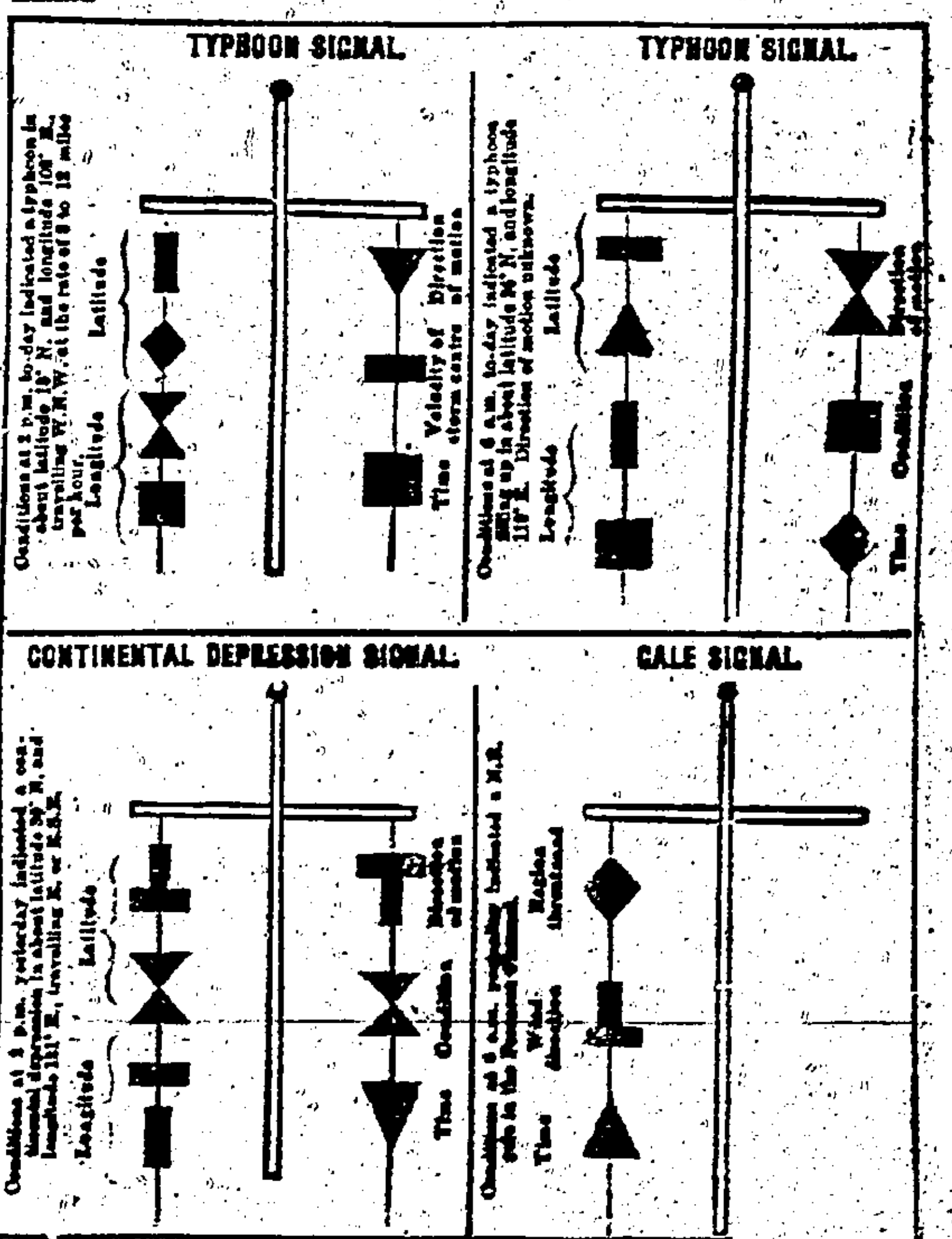
Typhoon and Continental Signals. (a) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time; by 3 symbols at the other end of the mast. (b) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time; by 3 symbols at one end of the mast.

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNALS.

The two upper signals of group (a) indicate the latitude, and the two lower signals the longitude of the centre of a typhoon or depression in degrees, nearly as can be ascertained from the information available. Only the sign and value of the longitude are given; thus 00 indicates longitude 10° E. The upper symbol of group (b) indicates the direction in which the typhoon or depression is travelling. (Table 1.)

The middle symbol of group (b) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the typhoon is travelling. Alternatively it may indicate certain conditions, or a Continental Depression. In such cases no velocity is given.

The lower symbol of group (b) indicates the time at which the centre was in the position signalled. The typhoon symbol of group (c) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction from which the gale is expected, and the lower symbol the time at which gale conditions were first indicated.



CAUTION.—Under the most favourable circumstances the position signal indicates only the degree of latitude and longitude nearest to the estimated position of the centre. When the centre is far from any reporting station, or when favourable reports are lacking, the position signalled may be as much as 2° in error, both in latitude and longitude, and the velocity and direction of motion will then be in error by corresponding amounts. It should be particularly noted that the velocity signalled is the mean for the previous 12 or 24 hours.

Table No. 1.—Direction Signals.

UPPER SYMBOL OF MAST.

These indicate the direction in which a typhoon or depression is travelling, or the direction from which a gale is expected.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0











VELOCITY.						CONDITION.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
									
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	0th
Velocity	Velocity	Velocity	Velocity	Velocity	Velocity	Velocity	Condition	Condition	Condition

Table No. 3.—Time Signals.

LOWER SYMBOL OF MAST.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

Table No. 4.—Regions Threatened by Monsoon Gale.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE SITUATION.

New King of Bulgaria Abdicates.

Copenhagen, Nov. 2.

A message from Berlin says the Bulgarian King Boris has abdicated and a Peasant Government has been established at Tirnovo under M. Stambulinsky.

A Sensational Week.

London, Nov. 2.

The abdication of King Boris is the latest sensation of a week which has witnessed the collapse of two empires and a sudden development of military disaster of the first magnitude on the plains of Venetia. The establishment of tendency of events in Austria-Hungary where conditions are at present chaotic and news from which is scrappy and uncertain. There are apparently two Premiers in Hungary, Count Hadix, the nominee of Archduke Joseph and charged by the latter to restore order, and Count Karolyi, whose former championship of Magyar domination makes his National Ministry suspect in the eyes of the Allies. Both may still be submerged in a wave of soviet anarchy as the establishment of Councils of Soldiers and Officers is reported at both Vienna and Budapest.

Count Karolyi has issued a list of Ministers which is chiefly notable for the fact that they are all Magyars. Another new Cabinet is the German-Austrian formed at Vienna the most notable name wherein is Herr Horder, who has the Foreign portfolio. The Socialist, Victor Adler, is the father of the assassin of Premier Stuerck in 1916. Meanwhile the whereabouts of Emperor Karl is uncertain. The latest report is that he is still at Vienna. These developments impose new responsibilities on the Entente, involving safeguarding their nationals, the limitation of civil war, and the preservation of Governments capable of discharging obligations incurred under the Monarchy. It is impossible yet to predict how swift the march of events will affect Germany. The hurried departure of the Kaiser, the Chancellor, and Delbrueck, the Kaiser's Secretary, for Headquarters has revived rumours in Berlin of his impending abdication, though it is pointed out in London that the stiffened German resistance to the British coincided with the Kaiser's arrival at the front and it is stated that the first task of Ludendorff's successor, General Groener, is to collect reinforcements from the East for the West.

The "Vorwaerts" reports that a constituent assembly of Austrian Rumanes was formed on the 28th ult. and demanded union of Bukovina, Transylvania and Rumanian territories with Hungary as an independent State. Polish deputies in the Reichstag announced the union of Austro-Hungarian Polish territories with the Polish State. A Liquidation Commission has been established at Lemberg to arrange therefor. A message from Agram says the Croatian Diet has declared the absolute independence of Croatia and Dalmatia.

Excitement in Rumania.

London, Nov. 2.

Views from Jassy show the great excitement in Rumania over the recent events. The King held numerous conferences with leaders of the Government and also the ex-Premier, M. Bratianu. There are indications of interesting developments.

The Kaiser's Flight.

London, Nov. 2.

Swiss reports depict the Kaiser's departure for Headquarters as a flight. It is stated that the Government is urging his abdication. General Ludendorff, who is apparently still at Headquarters, is said to be chief of the military cabal against the Government, but it is believed that the latter could thwart any such plot.

Kaiser's Abdication Necessary.

Copenhagen, Nov. 2.

It is officially announced that Herr Scheidemann as Secretary of State has sent the Chancellor a memorandum emphasising the necessity of the abdication of the Emperor.

Austrian Armistice Terms.

Rome, Nov. 2.

The Inter-Allied Conference at Versailles drew up the Austrian armistice on the conditions which General Diaz communicated to the Austrian envoys. The conditions render the enemy's resumption of the war impossible and also prevent him from profiting by the armistice by extricating himself from the present bad military position.

Other Items.

Amsterdam, Nov. 2.

A message from Vienna states: Premier Lammasch, representing the Imperial Regime, informs the President of the State Council that he is empowered to hand over the Government within the German-Austrian sphere.

A message from Budapest says: The Military and Navy Commands and civil servants are taking an oath of allegiance to the National Council. The Council is urging the people resume work and soldiers to return to their barracks. Popular rejoicings continue.

A message from Vienna says that plans are being drawn up for the formation of a representative Soldiers' Central Committee to replace the present provisional one.

Dutch Military Leave.

The Hague, Nov. 2.

The granting of military leave is being resumed where it is militarily advisable except among the recent turbulent corps.

GREAT SUCCESS ON ITALIAN FRONT.

Splendid Allied Advance.

London, Nov. 2.

A British Italian official message says: The Tenth Army has crossed the Livenza between Motta and Saccile and is now bridging the river. The Forty-Eighth Division advanced its lines two kilometres northward of Monte Catz despite machine-gun resistance.

An Italian official message says: On the Asiago Plateau the Sixth Army, with two Allied divisions, took possession on the 1st of formidable positions on Monte Mosciagh, Monte Longara, Monte Baldomeletta-di-Gallo, the Sassorosso Trepizita and Wambara. We prisoner over three thousand and captured 232 guns. The enemy's resistance in the defile of Fadalto was overcome. We have entered Belluno. The third cavalry has reached the plains northward of Pordenone. Between Saccile and Stitino the infantry of the Tenth and Third Armies passed Livenza.

80,000 Prisoners.

Later.

An Italian official message states: Eastward of the Brenita the pursuit is continuing. On Asiago Plateau we crossed the Aasa between Botzo and Roana and captured Mount Coman and Mount Lisher and are advancing in Noa Valley. The Fourth Army occupied the heights northward of Fozze Hollow and advanced in Sugana Valley, pressing on the old frontier on the evening of Nov. 1. Alpini crossed the Piave and spread out in the area between Feltré and San Giustina. The Eighth Army, in advancing towards Longarone. Our cavalry occupied Pordorone and passed Cellina and Meduna. The Third and Tenth Armies continue the advance eastwards. So far 1,800 guns and 80,000 prisoners have been counted. We liberated from captivity several thousand Italian soldiers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

NEW ATTACKS IN THE WEST.

Successful Flanders Offensive.

London, Nov. 2.

A successful attack in Flanders achieved an advance to a depth of six miles on a front of ten. We have reached the Scheldt from Berchem to Gavere, ten miles south of Ghent. We advanced two miles on a front of four south of Valenciennes, capturing Auboy and Preneau and reaching the southern edge of Valenciennes, which is flooded, resembling Venice. French and Americans, making a combined advance towards the Meuse, progressed for four miles and are nearing Buzancy.

Big Captures.

London, Nov. 2.

A British-Belgian official message says: The operations of the Flanders armies continued on the 1st most successfully. The British in the south threw back the enemy on the Scheldt to Melden, capturing the strong villages of Anseghem, Tieghem, Caster and Elseghe and making 900 prisoners. The French and Americans in the centre carried fiercely defended heights between the Lys and Scheldt and advanced to the Scheldt between Melden and Eecke on a front of sixteen and to a depth of from eight to sixteen kilometres, capturing in two days fighting nineteen villages, notably Deynze, Nazareth and Audenarde and taking on the 31st one thousand prisoners and two batteries. The Belgians in the north carried out minor operations at Derivation Canal assisted by French tanks.

Allies Spare Valenciennes.

London, Nov. 2.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring on the 1st inst., says: The attack of the First and Third British armies south of Valenciennes, already threatens the enemy communications by the capture of the high ground south-east of the town. The enemy is resisting strongly and is clearly intending to cling to this strategic pivot as long as possible. Our batteries could easily render Valenciennes untenable but only by ruining it. The desire to avoid damaging the town is largely responsible for the prolongation of the fighting.

Valenciennes Captured.

London, Nov. 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: English and Canadians attacked at dawn on a six mile front southward of Valenciennes. We, after sharp fighting and inflicting exceptionally heavy casualties, forced the passage of the Rhonelle and captured the villages of Maresches and Auboy and reached Bailline on the southern outskirts of Valenciennes. The enemy determinedly counter-attacked on the high ground westward of Preneau on the Valenciennes road. We maintained our positions on the ridge. Counter-attacks in the evening were developing north-eastward and northward of Auboy. We prisoner between two thousand and three thousand.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states: The fighting on Nov. 1 southward of Valenciennes was most severe and continued until the morning, on a battle front of six miles large numbers of the enemy have been killed. Many counter-attacks were repulsed and 4,000 prisoners were taken. The 17th and 22nd Corps, under Generals Fergusson and Godley respectively, gained the high ground south-eastward of Valenciennes and this morning pressed forward and captured Present village. Northward the Canadian Corps, under General Currie, after hard fighting on the outskirts of Valenciennes have passed through the town, which is wholly in our possession.

Three Months' British Captures.

London, Nov. 2.

The British during October prisoner in France 48,000, including twelve hundred officers. We also captured 925 guns, 7,000 machine guns and 670 trench mortars. In the area of the enemy's retreat enormous stocks of ammunition, material and stores have fallen into our hands, including several locomotives, quantities of rolling stock, many wagons, a few tanks, hundreds of tons of wire, several thousand tons of road metal, some hundred miles of telephone cable and a great number of engineer and other dumps. The enemy abandoned on the front of one army alone some two million feet of timber. The British in a series of successful battles during the last three months have prisoner 172,659 and captured 3,275 guns, 17,000 machine guns and 2,757 trench mortars.

Aerial Raids.

London, Nov. 2.

The Press Bureau reports that the Independent Air Force on the 31st ult. attacked the rail station of Bonn, the railway at Treves and aerodromes at Freesaty and Buhl. All returned.

Hard Fighting on French Front.

London, Nov. 2.

A French communique says: Fighting all day long between St. Quentin-le-Petit and Herpy the enemy was compelled to yield ground in the region of Barogne and Recouvance and also westward of Herpy. The Fourth French Army, with Americans co-operating, attacked in the morning on the Aisne front north and south of Vouziers. On a front twenty kilometres from and eastward of Attigny to northward of Olzy we penetrated enemy positions which were stubbornly defended and carried Billy-aux-Bois, east of Attigny. Further south our troops, crossing the Aisne, carried Semuy and Vancq and vigorously drove back the enemy eastward over three kilometres, penetrating Vancq deeply. Equally violent fighting occurred eastward of Vouziers. We gained a footing on Allers plateau to the north-east of Therion and reached the western outskirts of Vandywood and the brook eastward of Chistres. On the right we advanced beyond Falaise and carried the crests south-west of Primat. Several hundred prisoners and a number of guns, including four batteries, were captured.

A French communique states: We resumed the attack to day on the Aisne front.

London, Nov. 2.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on 1st Nov. in the evening, says: The future operations towards Mezieres and the German main communications with Germany largely depend on the success of the battle launched today on both sides of Argonne. General Gouraud's army, striking north-eastward from the Aisne across Argonne is in touch at Grandpré with the larger American attack directed northwards in East Argonne. They are both engaged in turning the labyrinth of wooded hills and ravines styled Bas wood and Boul Forest and when they join hands north of this great forest the enemy will have lost the last natural fortress remaining to him before Ardennes. The successes of both armies to-day are signified by remarkably rapid progress in this joint turning movement.

Americans Capture over 3,000 Prisoners.

London, Nov. 2.

An American official report says: The First Army continued its attack westward of the Meuse this morning, progressing favourably.

An American official message states: We continued our attack on the west bank of the Meuse in conjunction with the French. Infantry, artillery aeroplanes and tanks co-operated and overcame and disorganised the enemy's resistance and broke up counter-attacks. We are already beyond St. Georges, Landreth St. Georges, Impecourt, Landreville, Chennery, Bayonville, Removille, Andevange, and Clercy-le-Grand, while 2,000 prisoners have been counted.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

NEW ATTACKS IN THE WEST.

German Report.

London, Nov. 2.

A German evening official message says: Southward of Deynze we have withdrawn from further attacks by yielding ground towards the Scheldt.

THE TURKISH SURRENDER.

More Armistice Terms.

London, Nov. 1.

Reuter is informed that the terms of the Turkish armistice constitute complete and unconditional surrender, enabling the military to occupy any place they choose. Territorial readjustments are left to the Peace Conference, but any suggestion of Turkish sovereignty over liberated populations would be viewed with the greatest disfavour. The armistice is of enormous importance from the viewpoint of prosecuting the war against Germany and reviving the Russian and Rumanian situations.

The following is additional to the text of the armistice which appears in another column.

XVII.—Turkey to surrender all ports there.

XIX.—All Germans and Austrians, naval, military and civilian, to quit Turkey within a month; those in remote districts as soon as possible thereafter.

XX.—Compliance with the Allies' orders as to the disposal of arms and the transport of demobilised troops as under Clause V.

XXVI.—An Allied representative to be attached to the Turkish Ministry of Supplies to safeguard Allied interests.

XXII.—Turkish prisoners to be kept at the disposal of the Allies; the release of Turkish civilian prisoners and prisoners over military age to be considered.

XXIII.—Turkey to cease all relations with the Central Powers.

XXIV.—In case of disorder in the six Armenian vilayets the Allies to reserve the right to occupy any of them.

Turkey's Changed Feelings.

Amsterdam, Nov. 2.

A telegram from Constantinople, via Berlin, discloses the changed feelings of the Turkish press as regards Germany's invincibility. The papers declare that the German war policy has become bankrupt, while Great Britain and America are the leading powers. Therefore it is Turkey's task to open favourable relations with both. The newspaper "Sabah" says that the stain of the past must be wiped out. Another paper declares that the Turks have always been in favour of Great Britain and France and that the Teco-German Alliance was purely government made.

Anarchy in Turkey.

The Hague, Nov. 2.

It is reported that anarchy prevails in Constantinople and the whole of Turkey. Hundreds of thousands of deserters live on robbery.

THE SERBIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, Nov. 2.

A French Eastern communique says: The Serbian armies continue to relentlessly pursue the fleeing Austro-German forces. Advance guards have marched 160 kilometres in eight days. The First Serbian Army, supported by French and Serbian cavalry, has reached the city of Belgrade. The Second Serbian Army has occupied Prijera, forty kilometres from Bosnia.

THE COLLAPSE OF AUTOCRACY.

London, Nov. 1.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Glasgow, said the most striking change occurring in Europe was the complete and irretrievable collapse of autocracy. Three Emperors in 1914 ruled the greater part of Europe and a large part of Asia. The Russian Emperor had been deposed and murdered, the Austrian Emperor was a wail and stray and a third Emperor was hovering on the verge of abdication. Whatever be the terms of peace these thrones cannot rebuild. We entered the war as champions of the smaller nations and, despite tribulations, everyone of these would ultimately find its trust in the Allies more than justified. History would record how largely this achievement was due to the British Navy, merchantmen, armies and airmen and to British finance. Our general aims could still be summed up in two words, reparation and security.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

Numerous Death at Home.

London, Oct. 30.

The influenza epidemic which continues to rage in many parts of the world and has now reached a more dangerous stage in the United Kingdom, owing to the advent of septic pneumonia. Numerous deaths are reported from various parts of the country. The Ministry of National Service has released a very large number of doctors to attend civilian cases and has cancelled all outstanding notices calling up men for medical examination.

Big Death-Roll in Africa.

Capetown, Oct. 24.

Influenza continues virulent in the country districts, but the towns are rapidly resuming a normal aspect. The death roll at Kimberley is ten per cent. of the population. Probably a similar death roll will be recorded at Capetown.

THE SPREAD OF BOLSHIEVISM.

Stockholm, Nov. 2.

The Swedish mission which has returned from Ukraine emphasises that the Bolsheviki peril menaces Ukraine where the presence of German troops is tolerated because they afford a safeguard against them. The newspaper "Svenska Dagbladet" declares that Russian Bolsheviki are planning to sweep over Europe. The Bolsheviki Government is spending large sums in neighbouring countries "to spread infection."

CONFIDENCE IN HÖHENZOLLERN.

Amsterdam, Nov. 2.

A message from Berlin says the Prussian Upper House has unanimously passed a vote of fidelity to the hereditary ruling House.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 2.

The silver market is quiet.

FUTURE OF NEW ZEALAND.

Growing Importance of Panama Canal.

Two things stand out in strong relief against the conflict which is raging on the western front. One is the growing commercial importance of the Panama Canal; the other, the dawn of progress among the different nations of the Far East, according to W. H. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, in the London Standard. Taken together and viewed in their true light these factors clearly indicate that the Pacific Ocean will be the great international problem of the future.

Who is to have the mastery of the Pacific? To Britain there can be only one answer, and it is safe to say that if the people on this side are not yet keenly alive to the momentous changes which are taking place around this distant ocean, the sons of Britain in the Colonies are guarding their mother's honour with a determination worthy of the descendants of Drake and Bligh. There are not two opinions in the Colonies as to the part the British Empire shall play, and another half-century will probably see New Zealand occupying the same position in the Pacific as the British Isles occupy in the Atlantic to-day. The numerous islands of the Southern Seas are rapidly passing under Australian or New Zealand control, and in a short time the important Fijian Group, the Cook Isles, Samoa, Tonga, and New Guinea will tell their own story.

But here we are faced with another problem. New Zealand, with an area of 99,500 square miles, has a population of barely one million. In a young country with a rich virgin soil, carrying only one-tenth or one-twentieth the number of people it might comfortably maintain, a rapidly increasing population would be a healthy sign. On the contrary, the New Zealand birth rate, which has been comparatively stationary for the last twenty years, shows a considerable decline as compared with the figures of 1875-1890. A corresponding fall in the death-rate may be pointed out, but this is merely a negative solution to the problem.

Side by side with the decline in natural increase, moreover, there has also been a falling off in the rate of immigration, not very marked in recent years, but very considerable as compared with the eighties, when the birth rate was higher than it is now. This is especially serious at a time when the Pacific Ocean is attracting more and more attention the world over among nations seeking outlets for their surplus population. A nation cannot permanently hold territory it is not able to populate, because it cannot adequately defend that territory. Nor in this age can it justify the holding of such land against those who are better able to populate it.

WAR ON RATS.

Campaign to Stop Destruction of Food Supplies.

The British Government has declared war on rats. In the interests of the food supplies, which, it is alleged, they have sadly depleted, a united campaign is to be waged a sinist them by all the local authorities of England, Scotland and Wales. The Food Controller is the generalissimo of the new crusade. He is about to issue an Order enabling the local authorities to take such measures and give such directions with regard to the destruction of rats as may appear to them necessary, and requiring all persons to comply with any directions given under the Order. The Local Government Board will authorise the authorities to spend out of the rates for the campaign. At various times during the war farmers have been fined for neglect of proper precautions against rats; but the chief source of loss by the depredations of the vermin is not in isolated farms and barns, but at such huge stores of food as are accumulated at the docks, and it is to these that attention will be principally directed. In 1908 Sir James Crichton Browne estimated that the yearly loss in foodstuffs through rats approximated to £15,000,000. Lord Charnock has stated that to-day that quantity of food would be valued at less than £40,000,000.

